

AMERICAN LINES.

Insurgents Attempted to Break Through and a Hot Engagement Took Place.

THE HOTTEST PROBABLY OF THE WAR

One Detachment of Our Troops Surrounded and Were Compelled to Fight for Their Lives.

The Americans Were Tenaciously Attacked on All Sides by the Filipinos - The Shells of the Monitor Monadnock Did Excellent Service.

MANILA, Feb. 24.—The insurgents outside of Manila, emboldened by the action of their sympathizers in the city Wednesday night, began desultory attacks on the American lines Thursday, but were speedily repelled. Other engagements, short and sharp, but generally disastrous to the Filipinos, occurred at several other points. The American loss, so far, is one killed and a dozen wounded.

The monitor Monadnock threw a number of big shells among the rebels, with probably disastrous results. Fires can be seen at a number of points in the rebel positions, no doubt due to the monitor's exploded shells.

There was some trouble in the country between the city and the American lines, caused by native sympathizers, but these were either killed or driven away by troops sent away from the city. Scores of arrests have been made. Business in the city is at a standstill. It is reported the Americans Thursday discovered a plot to burn old Manila Thursday night.

One of the fiercest fights, for a small one, since the war began took place at and around Tondo bridge Thursday afternoon.

A body of daring insurgents, about 250 in number, passed Gen. MacArthur's left wing, along the swampy shore near Calocan during the night and entered the Tondo district, where there are three miles of nipa huts.

Building five trenches across the road they took possession of Tondo bridge, which they held until 2 o'clock. Thus they were in the outskirts of the city, and our line of communication with the front was cut.

Two Minnesota companies sustained the first attack, but held on until reinforced. Capt. N. C. Robinson was wounded in the mouth. Sergt. George Shepherd, Private George Wooding and Thomas Galvin and four others were also slightly wounded.

At noon Thursday one battalion of the 23d infantry, under Maj. Goodale, three companies of Minnesota militia, three Oregon companies and a battalion of the 4th cavalry were ordered from their position.

The troops advanced along and on each side of the road. The insurgents fought from house to house and in this manner eight were killed in one yard. The American advance was somewhat slow.

At Tondo bridge the insurgents made a stubborn fight. They were on our right and in trenches in strong positions in ditches.

Company C, of the 23d infantry, moved out to dislodge them and a hot fight followed. The insurgents only showed their heads from time to time and poured volleys into our line. We here lost one man killed and one wounded. The firing of the 23d men at this point was magnificent.

The nipa huts used as a refuge by the insurgents had to be burned. Hundreds of refugees came into our lines, insurgent soldiers among them, mixed up with weeping women, carrying children.

It was difficult to distinguish the insurgents who threw away their uniforms before being captured.

The American medical department attended to the insurgent wounded as well as to our own.

Finally the insurgent forces were gradually driven toward the shore, where the Monadnock, under the direction of the signal corps on land, directed an effective fire upon them.

During a maneuver the Nebraskans beat up a very rough country for two miles, when they were suddenly taken in the rear by a body of insurgents advancing to the reinforcement of their fellows. Col. Stotenburgh was obliged to face his troops about and drive back the new enemy. The Filipinos fell back when pursued and fought from bush to bush. Finally they disappeared beyond the San Mateo river. The Americans found one insurgent officer and 19 soldiers dead. Our loss was two soldiers severely wounded.

About midday some foreigners in the Tutuban cotton mills in the Tondo district were caught between the fire of the insurgents and Americans, and had an exceedingly exciting experience.

Passed Over the Governor's Veto. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 24.—The values policy insurance bill, compelling companies to pay face value of policy on all real property destroyed by fire became a law without Gov. Atkinson's signature. Gov. Atkinson presented a statement to the legislature giving reasons for not signing the bill. He said he did not veto it because of popular clamor.

BAD FIRE AT MUSCOGEE, I. T.

Many Business Houses Burned Out, Entailing a Loss Aggregating Nearly Half a Million Dollars.

MUSCOGEE, I. T., Feb. 24.—A fire which started here at 9:30 Wednesday night destroyed nearly one-half of the town, entailing a loss aggregating nearly half a million dollars. The fire began in a negro shanty near the courthouse. It spread east, south and north and destroyed the greater portion of the business part of the town and many private residences. There was no loss of life or serious casualties.

It is impossible at this hour to get an estimate of damage to dwellings and other private property. The total damage by the fire is conservatively estimated at \$500,000. The fire originated at the same spot as that of five years ago. There was a wind from the west prevailing and the courthouse was only saved by the greatest effort. Several times the front rooms were like a roaring furnace. The presence of loaded firearms, cartridges, oils and explosives and their continuous explosion interfered with the work of extinguishing the fire and endangered life. A few unfortunates lost their self-control and their distress was pitiable to behold, but the Anglo-Saxon asserted his manhood in the presence of danger, and a living wall of brawny men restrained them. About 40 per cent. of the loss is covered by insurance.

The Muscogee citizens indicate their intention to rebuild their ruined homes and business. There were many deeds of heroism and the fire company did all that was possible with their limited apparatus. The greatest was the records of the Union Indian agency.

HE CREATED A SENSATION.

German Consul General at Montreal Refused to Kneel During Celebration of Requiem Mass for M. Faure.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—Herr Bopp, the German consul general, created a sensation at the requiem mass celebrated in Notre Dame cathedral Thursday in commemoration of the death of the late President Faure, of France. When the Host was elevated, every one, even the Anglican bishop of Montreal, knelt, with the exception of Herr Bopp, who in his official uniform, remained standing.

Herr Bopp, when asked his reason for not kneeling, said: "I think there were some others who did the same, but probably I was more noticed on account of my uniform. When a German Protestant wishes to show his reverence he does it by standing up and bowing his head, not by kneeling down."

THEY CREATED A SCENE.

The Social Democrats in the German Reichstag Censured and Warned by the Vice President.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—In the reichstag Thursday during the discussion of the budget of the department of justice the social democrats referred to a case in which a number of workmen had been heavily sentenced. The public prosecutor of Saxony made some remarks which were objectionable to the social democrats, who created a violent scene. The vice president ordered the deputies to resume their seats and was greeted with cries of "What insolence."

Thereupon the vice president censured the social democrats and warned them that other measures would be taken if they continued behaving in that manner.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Amendments Appropriating Money for Different Purposes Offered in the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Notice was Thursday given by senators of various amendments to be offered to the sundry civil appropriation bill, the most important of which are the following: Mr. McBride, appropriating \$300,000 for the improvement of Yaquina bay, Oregon, and \$225,000 for the construction of a revenue cutter for Puget sound.

By Mr. Warren, appropriating \$360,000 for the construction of a military post at Sheridan, Wyo.

By Mr. Simon, extending the limit of cost on the custom-house at Portland, Ore., to \$1,200,000.

Reinforcements for Gen. Otis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The war department has arranged to dispatch further reinforcements to Gen. Otis at Manila. The regiments selected are the 9th infantry, now at New York, and the 6th infantry, at San Antonio, Tex. Both these regiments will go by way of San Francisco. It is expected that the transports taking them will be able to leave by March 15.

M. Faure's Remains Buried.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The funeral procession carrying the remains of M. Faure to the grave completed its long route, and entered the cemetery of Pere Lachaise. The whole way was traversed without unpleasant incident. The military and police arrangements throughout were admirable.

Liabilities, \$28,309; Assets, None.

New York, Feb. 24.—Keller, Ettinger & Fink, formerly wholesale jewelers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$28,309; no assets.

RIOTING IN PARIS.

The Newspaper Office of the Petit Journal Attacked With Stones by a Mob.

WERE DISPERSED WITH A FIRE HOSE.

M. Paul Deroulede, Chief of League Patriots, and M. Marcel-Habert, of the Chamber, Arrested.

They Refused to Quit the Barracks at Reuilly, Where They Had Entered With a Returning Regiment—The Libre Parole Office Also Attacked.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Thursday evening a crowd of demonstrators broke the windows of the Petit Journal with stones. The staff of the newspaper dispersed the mob with a fire hose, but stones were still thrown from a distance, until the police interfered. This precipitated a fight, in which several persons were wounded, the police making many arrests. M. Paul Deroulede, chief of the League of Patriots, and M. Marcel-Habert, member of the chamber of deputies for Rambouillet, were placed under arrest for refusing to quit the barracks at Reuilly, where they had entered with a returning regiment. There were other demonstrations and scuffles at intervals during the evening. Up to midnight about 200 arrests had been made, most of the demonstrators being anti-Semites. M. Millevoye was released from custody at 1 o'clock Friday morning.

At about 6:30 p. m. Thursday a crowd of people assembled in front of the

soldiers while returning to barracks, near the cemetery, and M. Marcel-Habert, for being mixed up in a row in the Rue Montmartre.

Among those arrested were Comte De Choiseul, M. DeHarcourt, M. Talleyrand and M. Cuverville. Nearly all of those taken into custody are charged with assaulting the police or uttering seditious cries. Some of the rioters reached the depot with their faces covered with blood and two policemen were seriously injured.

M. Deroulede's theatrical invitation to Gen. Roget to "March to the Elysee" was evidently prearranged with a view of securing notoriety and getting himself arrested.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

An Agreement Reached on the Re-organization of the United States Army—Satisfactory to All Interests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The administration and its representatives in congress have reached an agreement with the minority in congress respecting the army reorganization bill, which, it is believed, will be satisfactory to all interests. It is probable that formal ratification of the agreement between the majority and minority will be had Thursday.

The compromise is based on an army of 100,000 men, of whom 35,000 will be known as the provisional army and will be enlisted to serve until 1901. Arrangements are made for a full staff corps as in the Hull bill, and generally speaking it is said that the arrangements effected saves those features of that measure which the president regards as most essential, while meeting in a large measure the objection of the minority based on a fear that the regular establishment was to be permanently increased.

The president Thursday morning

FIVE GREAT SOLDIERS ON THE STAFF OF GEN. E. S. OTIS.



Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis fought the second battle of Manila with a staff of remarkable men. When the insurgents made their onslaught, trusting to find the Americans unprepared and an easy prey, they faced, besides the gallant commanding officer, five great American soldiers. They were MacArthur, Harrison Grey Otis, Anderson, King and Miller. Every one of them was in the fight. Every one of them was waiting for it.

Gen. Marcus R. Miller came out of West Point in 1858 and fought at Malvern Hill, the Winchester campaign, and at Dredge Court House. He was brevetted for his services in these engagements captain, major and lieutenant colonel. During the war with Spain he was with the Third artillery and in full charge of the defense of San Francisco. His 41 years' service in the army has been almost a continuous one of service.

Brig. Gen. Harrison Grey Otis' record in the civil war was 38 months in the 1st U. S. Cavalry, two wounds in battle and seven promotions. He was brevetted a major on the recommendation of Maj. Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes.

Charles King, brigadier general, is the well-known soldier-author of Wisconsin, who at the age of 18 volunteered for the union cause in the civil war and was assigned to the Libre Parole and started shouting "Panama" and "Down with Loubet." Several of these persons were promptly arrested and Deputy Millevoye (national republican), who attempted to rescue them, was also placed under arrest, while a friend of his was captured and taken to the police station at the same time. A sergeant of police was seriously injured with a sword stick while making an arrest.

The rioters then became violent and factional fighting ensued whereupon the police charged the mob and dispersed it.

At this hour the city is perfectly quiet. The manifestations of Thursday evening gave no indication of the general feeling or appearance of the city and at no time during the night, except at certain points on the boulevards and in front of the Libre Parole offices has there been any indication that the people thought or cared about the crisis through which they were supposed to be passing.

The arrest of M. Deroulede, Millevoye and Marcel-Habert had a salutary effect. It was on the direct order of M. Dupuy, who gave instructions that these three should be allowed no further license. M. Millevoye was laid hold of as he was cheering the generals on the boulevard Montmartre and pressing forward to shake their hands. M. Deroulede was taken for inciting

accepted. From the army he went to West Point, graduated, and then returned to active service. In November, 1874, he was dangerously wounded at Sunset Pass. He fought through the Big Horn and Yellowstone campaigns of 1876, but in 1879 the opening of his old Indian wound forced him to retire from the service. He then joined the national guard of Wisconsin, in which he has since been a colonel.

Thomas H. Anderson, until he became a brigadier general, was the senior colonel of the regular army. Like Otis, Gen. Anderson is Ohio born. He was a lawyer before the civil war, but left the bar to enlist as a private soldier in the regular army. He served throughout the war, fought in 18 battles and was wounded four times.

Arthur MacArthur was the last of the brigadier generals of volunteers ordered to Manila when Gen. Merritt was organizing the American forces there. During the Spanish war he was at Tampa and Chickamauga, where he assisted in the mobilization of the army. He served in the civil war as a first lieutenant and adjutant of Wisconsin volunteers. At the end of the war he was a brevet colonel of soldiers. He was appointed major and assigned to the adjutant general's department in 1889.

had a conference with Senators Allison, Hawley, Platt, of Connecticut, Hanna, Spooner and Carter on the compromise. It is believed that the agreement reached removes nearly all danger of an extra session. This provisional army of 35 regiments is to be organized somewhat after the fashion followed during the civil war, the president appointing the line officers, it being understood that those in the volunteer army shall have preference if possible. It being also understood that the matter of providing for a permanent army of 100,000 is to be left to the next congress. The details of the bill, especially in regard to the organization of the provisional army, as it is to be called, will be left to the war department and so incorporated in the bill.

Accepts the Monument.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, has received a letter from M. Leygues, minister of public instruction and fine arts of France, accepting from the people of the United States the offer of a monument to Gen. LaFayette.

Transport Minnewaska at Santiago. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 24.—The United States transport Minnewaska arrived Thursday with 800 horses on board for mounted infantry. She also brought 200 recruits for the 5th regular.

WINE OF CARDUI
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Wine of Cardui
has demonstrated ten thousand times that it is almost infallible
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Irregularities and derangements.
It has become the leading remedy for this class of troubles. It exerts a wonderfully healing, strengthening and soothing influence upon the menstrual organs. It cures "whites" and failing of the womb. It stops flooding and relieves sup-
pressed and painful menstruation.
For Change of Life it is the best medicine made. It is beneficial during pregnancy, and helps to bring children into homes barren for years. It invigorates, stimulates, strengthens the whole system. This great remedy is offered to all afflicted women. Why will any woman suffer another minute with certain relief within reach? Wine of Cardui only costs \$1.00 per bottle at your drug store.
For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Rev. J. W. SMITH, Camden, S. C., says: "My wife used Wine of Cardui at home for failing of the womb and it entirely cured her."

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Prompt attention to settlement of estates and adjustment of accounts.

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Special attention given diseases of
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No Charge! Advertisements under the heading of "Help Wanted," "Lost," "Found," etc., of an acceptable nature, and not to exceed three lines, on this page, are FREE to all.
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THE PUBLIC LEDGER,
No. 10 E. Third Street.

WANTED.
WANTED—Position as experienced cook and housework. Apply at 103 East Third street. Feb 24
FOR SALE.
WANTED—A building lot on South side of West Third street between Lower and city limits. W. C. PELHAM, 40 West Second street. Feb 24
WANTED.
WANTED—Two young energetic men to travel. No experience necessary. Address J. B. this office. Feb 24
WANTED.
WANTED—Colored woman, to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. C. H. P. THOMAS, 44 West Third street. Feb 24
WANTED.
WANTED—To buy a second-hand piano. Apply to T. Y. NESBITT. Feb 24
WANTED.
WANTED—To buy some second-hand coats. Address J. LUTHER MARKWELL, Exporter, Ky. Feb 24

FOR RENT.
FOR RENT—Furnished rooms. Apply to Mr. GEORGE YOUNG, 125 East Second street. Feb 24
FOR RENT.
FOR RENT—Rooms. Apply to Mrs. C. T. ANDERSON at the Cochran residence, 30 N. West Third street. Feb 24
FOR RENT.
FOR RENT—Dwelling of five rooms and kitchen; hot and cold water; pleasantly situated. Apply to W. D. COCHRAN. Feb 24

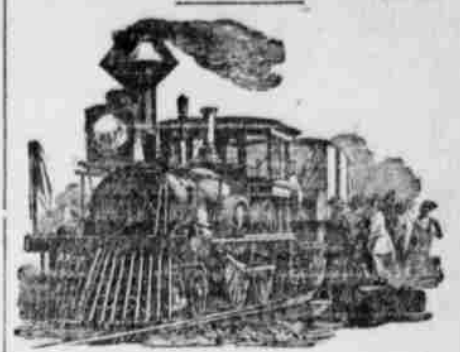
FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—Set of chairs and stove. Apply to Miss MARY ELLIOT, East Sixth street. Feb 24

LOST.
LOST—Some money tied in a handkerchief, between 37 East Fourth street and Lexington street. Return to this office and receive reward. Feb 24
LOST—Lap Robe out of sleigh. Return to Wells & Higgins and receive reward. Feb 24
LOST—Saturday night on main floor of Opera house a gold dent de St. Brasport. Please return to CURRIER & COX. Feb 24
LOST—\$5 bill, either on streetcar or between Market street and Central Hotel. Finder please return to ELLA KIRK at Central and receive reward. Feb 24

FOUND.
FOUND—On Second street, pair of Spectacles. Call at this office. Feb 24

RIDING ON THE RAIL

LOOK HERE FOR DATES AND LOW RATES.



Notice.
The C. and O. is now making the limit for its Cincinnati round-trip tickets six days. This includes date of sale.

Homeseekers Excursions.
On February 7th and 21st and March 7th and 21st the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route will have on sale at St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis round-trip homeseekers excursion tickets to points in the West and Southwest at rate of one fare plus \$2; tickets good twenty-one days from date of sale with privilege of stopping on going trip. For lowest rates, full particulars regarding lands, routes, etc., address A. A. Gallagher, Agent Missouri Pacific Railway, 408 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

Tours of Old Mexico.
Are you contemplating a tour of historical Mexico? If so, you would be interested in our several personally conducted tours to leave in January and February, 1899. Special vestibule sleeping and dining cars will be used throughout the entire trip and all interesting places in Mexico will be visited. The cost of tickets includes all expenses. Our parties will be accompanied by reliable and experienced representatives, who have been conducting touring parties through Mexico for the past twelve years, and they are thoroughly familiar with Mexico and its people and speak the language.

Ask for dates and rates. Itinerary maps and descriptive pamphlets mailed free on application. A. A. Gallagher, District Passenger Agent, Iron Mountain Route, 408 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

A Matter of Convenience.
It is the small thing that counts in the long run, and when the run is as long as that of the "Pacific Coast Limited," that is, from St. Louis to Los Angeles and San Francisco, the small things that contribute to the comfort of the passenger are of great importance.

The Pacific Coast Limited is a palatial train, solid vestibule, to California points, running semi-weekly, leaving St. Louis every Tuesday and Saturday at 10:30 p. m., and reaching California the third day out.

The equipment is the surpassing thing, entirely new, and consists of composite car, with barber-shop, bath room, buffet, and observation, reading and smoking room, ladies' private compartment and observation car, Pullman ten-section double drawing-room sleeping cars, and a most superior dining car. Meals are served in a carte, which means that incumbrance limits expense in this matter.

To answer questions is really no trouble at all, so address your inquiries to A. A. Gallagher, District Passenger Agent, 408 Vine street, Cincinnati, O., and receive a descriptive book of the train.

Direct Route Between the East and West.

Passengers going to any point East or West, and desiring a quick and comfortable trip, should take the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway. It is the only line operating its own through trains between St. Louis, Springfield, Hann, Vincennes, Louisville, Cincinnati and New York via Washington, D. C., Baltimore and Philadelphia.

It also has the enviable reputation for speed, comfort and safety and the regularity of its trains is proverbial with the traveling public. The traveler over the B. and O. is permitted to catch glimpses of the greatest scenery in America. Riding in solidly vestibuled palace trains, you see a photographer's paradise, the smolder Allegheny Mountains, the beautiful Shenandoah River, the historic Potomac, and the valley of the Virginias.

The "Royal Blue Service" consists of the most magnificently furnished Pullman drawing-room sleepers, and luxuriously appointed dining cars operated by this company. Meals are served in a carte West of Grafton, and table d'hote East of that point. The coaches are all lighted with Pintsch gas, and have the latest conveniences, including the most comfortable smoking apartments and lavatories. All trains of this line connect in the Pullman Depots with those for points in above named territory.

The B. and O. S. W. is a favorite route with the large commercial buyers when travelling between New York and the West.

Pacific Coast Limited Between St. Louis and California.

Commencing November 1st and continuing thereafter during the season the Iron Mountain Route in connection with the Texas and Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways (the True Southern Route) will re-establish their elegant through service to the Pacific Coast, which train proved such a great success last season. The train consists of Composite Car, containing reading, writing and smoking room, buffet, barber-shop and bath room; Compartment Car containing seven private compartments and double drawing-rooms; two or more sleeping cars containing twelve sections, staterooms and drawing-rooms; Dining Car in which all meals are served in a carte. The equipment used is of the most modern and improved Pullman pattern, vestibuled throughout, heated by steam and lighted by Pintsch gas. Entirely first-class train and run for first-class travel exclusively. This train will leave St. Louis every Tuesday and Saturday at 10:30 p. m., arriving Los Angeles every Friday and Tuesday at 4 p. m., and San Francisco every Saturday and Wednesday at 11 a. m. Less than three days to California. In addition to the above service a weekly tourist car will be run between St. Louis and California via the above route, leaving St. Louis every Friday morning. These tourist cars are available to holders of second class tickets. This route is recognized by the traveling public as the ideal winter way to the Italy of America and her sun-kissed valleys. No high altitudes and free from ice and snow. Space in sleeping cars reserved on application. For rates, time cards and further particulars address A. A. Gallagher, Agent, 408 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

L. H. Landman, M. D.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 2d, 1899.
Returning every first and third Thursdays of each month.